AN PEACE TALK HITS EX-PRESIDENTS If the press which represents an excuse for supporting the Roosevelt plan. In fact the name indicates its military purpose, We are told that the name selected after some debate must prove the name selected after some debate was "League to Enforce Peace, Americal Page of the presservation was "League to Enforce Peace, Americal Page of the presservation was "League to Enforce Peace, Americal Page of the presservation was "League to Enforce Peace, Americal Page of the presservation was "League to Enforce Peace, Americal Page of the presservation was "League to Enforce Peace, Americal Page of the presservation was "League to Enforce Peace, Americal Page of the presservation was "League to Enforce Peace, Americal Page of the presservation was "League to Enforce Peace, Americal Page of the other he whipped the stand in front of him. And every so often accents such as are formed only in central Europe rumbled in hearty approval from the audience. Mr. Bryan read from a newspaper. With the other he whipped the stand in front of him. And every so often accents such as are formed only in central Europe rumbled in hearty approval from the audience. Mr. Bryan read from a newspaper with the other he whipped the stand in front of him. And every so often accents such as are formed only in central Europe rumbled in hearty approval from the audience. Mr. Bryan read from a newspaper with the other he whipped the stand in front of him. And every so often accents such as are formed only in central Europe rumbled in hearty approval from the audience. Mr. Bryan read from a newspaper. We are told that the dead and wounded after the number about 7,000,000. Against "Peace at An Inches the provided of the provided BRYAN PEACE TALK

that portion of the press which represents the special interests.

As excute for supporting the Roosevelt plan. In fact the name indicates its military purpose. We are told that that portion of the press which represents the special interests.

"Of all the advocates of peace none has a deeper interest in its preservation than the laboring man. He not only has no pecuniary interest in war, but he recognizes that war is hurtful to him no matter from what standpoint it is Newed. It deranges business, and that is apt to subject the laboring man to idleness: it increases taxes and the poor man pays more than his share of the taxes. Then, too, he may be called upon to offer himself as a defender in arms; in fact, the laboring men are most likely to respond to the first call. They are an important part of that great army of producers who not only great army of producers who not only create the nation's wealth in time of paces, but who also fight the nation's battles in time of war.

"The families of the laboring men, too, suffer more from war than the families of the rich, for the soldier who is builed in an unknown grave seldom leaves an estate to safeguard his widow and his children; and it must be remembered that the reich man. It is natural, therefore, that a peace movement should begin with the laboring men, and should begin with the laboring men, and important facts; first, that the devil with fire' seem to overlook two important facts; first, that the devil mind facts; first, that the devil

risting and in operation.

The monroe Doctrine.

The Monroe Doctrine. try of the menace of a security of the securit racies of these conscienceless ex-

will find it necessary to combat the forces of militarism as well as to do educational work in behalf of the principles upon which the hope of permanent peace rests, and I deem this an oppor-tune time and place to invite you to enter a protest against two organiza-tions which are already asking the sup-pert of the public. Both of these or-ganizations are officered and manned by of great respectability.

One of these organizations has for of the Monroe Doctrine. We could hardly its object a large increase in the army and navy. It has set for itself the task of providing for the national security and it is busily engaged in minimizing the force and effectiveness of our army and navy in order to furnish arguments in favor of the enlargement of both. Ex-President Roosevelt is the most potential factor in this group, and it is quite natural that on account of his prominence, his great ability and his extreme views he should direct the general policy of the organization. He

tide on international questions is due to fear of bodily injury.

"It is not necessary to answer Mr.

"Roosevelt on the low plane on which he pitches the controversy. It is entirely possible to credit him with the purest motives and the sincerest patriotism and yet resolutely oppose the methods which he would employ for the safe-guarding of the country. If a fireman insisted on pouring oil on a fire he possible to secure a two-thirds majority in Congress for a resolution proposing the surrender of the surrender of the surrender of two-thirds majority in Congress for a resolution proposing the surrender of the right to declare war, and even if two-thirds of both houses could be brought to pass the resolution there is no reason to believe that three-fourths of the States would adopt the amendment.

Another Objection.

"Mr. Roosevelt's plan is to make this nation a rival of the Powers of the Old World in military and naval preparation, preparedness is to compare our preparedness with the preparedness of other countries, his plan would involve an indefinite increase in the expenditure of money, in the construction of ships and in the enlistment of men, to be continued so long as other nations continued so long as other nations continue to increase. The preparedness that would, according to the jingoes, seem sufficient to meet any present dangers would, of course, be insufficient to meet any present dangers would have to make to be prepared to meet us if we started out to put ourselves in readiness to fight them. "Is this the face that launched a thousand ships?" asks a poet, the quese tion being inspired by the far famed beauty of Helen of Troy. Can it be possible that our pugnacious ex-President is fired by an ambition so to fill the sea with fighting craft as to suggest to those who look upon the portraits which will

"It may be that some have been inelined to regard Mr. Taft's organization the investigation is concluded, but it is
elined to regard Mr. Taft's organization the belief of those who have confidence
as the best weapon with which to fight
the Roosevelt organization. The two
liberation and investigation makes war men are so different in the attitude a remote possibility.

which they take toward international problems that the casual observer might

Drops Dignis

prolonged contest.

contribute to the Government's inndence, but it would rid the counof the menace of a sordid private
rest which sails under false flass by the use of force. That means that
professing a superior patriotism,
professing a superior patriotism professing a su

partnership with other nations in fu-ture wars we must repudiate the advice of Washington, who warned us against 'entangling alliances.' The American of Washington, who warned as serious of Washington, who warned as serious entangling alliances. The American people will be very slow to enter into any arrangement which will involve us in the quarrels of Europe—quarrels which have their origin in centuries of antagonism, in race hatreds and in companies. It is no more the duty of a mercial rivalries. If there were no other mercial rivalries. If there were no other it is the duty of a citizen to consider objection this would seem an insuper-able one if, as I believe, the advice of the welfare of the country." Washington is still revered.

"The plan of The League to Enforce Peace would also involve a surrender of the Monroe Doctrine. We could hardly

prominence, his great about prominence, his great about extreme views he should direct the general policy of the organization. He speaks with all the force of conviction and discredits not only the intelligence but even the motives of those whom he contemptuously describes as pacificists and advocates of 'peace at any price.'

To more than intimates that they are physical cowards and that their attitude on international questions is due to fear of bodily injury.

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To more than intimates that they are physical cowards and that their attitude on international questions is due to fear of bodily injury. surrender the Doctrine of Monroe, would the people be willing so to amend the Constitution as to transfer from our

insisted on pouring oil on a fire he might be separated from the service as a salatter of precaution, and yet he might and while the three combined offer an possibly escape criminal punishment on unanswerable argument against the plan possibly escape criminal punishment on unanswerable argument against the planting ground that he was so anxious to proposed by Mr. Taft's organization, have a part in the fire that he did not there is still another objection which,

possibly escape criminal punishment on the ground that he was so anxious to the argument of the ground that he was so anxious to the argument of the ground that he was so anxious to the argument of the ground that he was so anxious to the inflament of the ground that he was so anxious to the inflament of the ground that he is so anxious to the inflament of the list of the nation's advisers of all matters relating to peace or war of the ground that he is so anxious to the foreign that he is an anxious that he is an anxious that he was a copy. You must not forget that he woman that he was a copy. You must not forget that he woman that he woman that he woman that he woman

sible that our pugnacious ex-President is fired by an ambition so to fill the sea with fighting craft as to suggest to those who look upon the portraits which will present his likeness to succeeding generations the same question. Its this the face that launched a thousand ships? When Mr. Roosevelt's plan is 'completed, if. God forbid, it ever should be, the United States will be a vast armory, with skull and crossbones above the door, and the designing architect of the system will go in and out in uniform, with the proud edusciousness that our nation no longer contains mollycoddles or weaklings.

"But there is no danger of Mr. Roosevelt's organization securing a numerous following, especially among laboring men, when its real purpose becomes known, and it should be the business of the laboring men of this wountry to see that its purpose is clearly understood and to give to the President assurance of a support which will counteract any influence that the jingoes may seek to exert.

"The other organization to which I refer is of more recent origin. In fact it has just been born, and its most conspicuous sponsor is ex-President Taft, whose devotion to peace will not be questioned. He has associated with him men who have been prominently identified with the cause of peace, men whose names give to any cause with which have led us to conclude with the development of the world with they are connected the presumption that it is at least not antagonistic to peace.

Jabs at Taft Too.

"It may be that some have been influence to the server the rights of each force in the first and no commencement of hostilities with the cluestory the labor in the life of those who have confidence when the investigation is concluded, but it is elicited to the server the rights of each force the president that it is at least not antagonistic.

Drops Dignified Manner.

problems that the casual observer might conclude that the two organizations made radically antagonistic. A closer inspection, however, of the platform adopted by the Taft organization ought to leave no doubt as to its purpose, and when its plan is understood it will be seen that its effect is to aid rather than obstruct the Roosevelt propaganda. "If the purpose of Mr. Roosevelt's organization is to make preparation for war pleasant Mr. Taft's organization may be regarded as furnishing a plausible pretext for the preparation which Mr.

"And we have yet to learn from the

lips of a single ruler," he shouted, "what they are fighting for." He believed that the war would result in laws to protect the rights of neutral States He asked what this country could do in the present crisis. "He neutral," he said, "Stand in-different between the contending forces. I hope that the time for mediation is not far off. We should so conduct our-selves that every nation at war would be eager to have our counsel. Our business is to be ready to offer loving counsel and to lead the world back to

No Cheers for Wilson. He asked the laboring men to nothing to arouse antagonisms. He told them that this was a time for the American people to stand as one man against war and to uphold the President in the President's efforts for peace. There were no cheers for President Wilson. President's efforts for peace. There were no cheers for President Wilson. The audience heard Mr. Bryan refer without much apparent spirit to President Wilson several times and did not find anything in Mr. Bryan's tone or language to provoke applause for the President.

Mr. Gompers's statement is accepted as a slap at the peace propaganda of William J. Bryan and an indorsement of the attitude taken by President Wilson in his negotiations with Germany.

Mr. Gompers's observations relative to war are embodied in a letter for-

Mr. Bryan supplemented in this part of his address his advocacy of gov-ernment owned war munitions plants. He said at this time that the wicked arms manufacturers and the great metropolitan newspapers were doing devils

for their own pecunary advantage, trying to determine the policy of the na-tion. The newspapers have magnified, distorted and misinterpreted. They have published lie after lie. In this German case, why don't they let the Government deal with Germany? Why are the newspapers trying to stir up the Government?

know my duty to God and country. I am here to crystallize sentiment so that when the jingoes tell the President what to do the peace lovers will be strong enough to tell him his duty. I believe that the vote of the country

"Pretty Work, Billy!"

It was here that a wild cry sounded, Pretty work, Billy Mr. Bryan concluded his address with a description of the numerous peace and the men of his time contested for treaties he negotiated and a further apthe abolition of human slavery and the peal for at least a year's investigation

Socialist leader of this city; Representa-tive Frank Buchanan of Illinois, one of Bryan's most earnest supporters in House of Representatives, and Jo-

Mr. Bryan Mr. Bryan, accompanied by Mrs. Bryan, arrived here from Washington at 5:56 P. M. yesterday over the Pennsylvania Railroad. They were met at the station by Louis L. Kraus, a cru-sader against white slavery and intem-perance. Not twenty people were aware of Mr. Bryan's passage through the sta-tion to the street, and of the small group that formed around him most were Germans, who saluted him enthu-

siastically.

Foremost in the crowd was a woman

Foremost in the crowd was a woman

Foremost in the crowd was a woman Foremost in the crowd was a woman workers give to society?
whose cards read "Grafin von Scheel, Alexandra Viarda." When Mr. Bryan, as a great group representing the workarriving at Mr. Kraus's automobile, opened his satchel, extracted copies of his prepared speech and stood up in the car handing the copies about, an attitude which was not unlike that of the medicine venders familiar to the small towns of the middle West. France

BRYAN TO SPEAK THURSDAY.

Programme to Address "the Friends of Peace."

According to the advance announcement. William J. Bryan will be a speaker ment William J. Bryan will be a speaker at a mass meeting to be held next Thursday evening at Madison Square Garden.

The meeting has been arranged for by an organization known as "The Friends of Peace," and the announced purpose of the meeting is "to protest against the attempts to involve the United States in war and to ask for an embargo on the exportation of arms and an muunition."

The list of speakers made public includes in addition to Mr. Bryan Con-gressman Henry Vollmer, Dr. Schoen-feld, Dr. Hexamer, Dr. Baruch, Dr. Berkemeler, Miss O'Reilly, Jeremiah O'Leary, Mr. Cukor and Congressman Frank Buchanan.

Socialists to Urge Keeping of Nation Out of War.

The Socialist party will hold a meet ing in Cooper Union next Monday even-ing at 8 o'clock to protest against any ing at 8 o'clock to protest against any attitude that might force the United States into the war in Europe.

The speakers will be Morris Hillquit Congressman London, Theresa Malkiel, Joseph Cannon of the Western Federa-tion of Miners and Algernon Lee, director of the Rand School of Social Science.

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Federation of Labor Head Against "Peace at Any Price" Plan.

WASHINGTON, June 19 .- Samuel Gom pers, president of the American Federation of Labor, is opposed to the principle of "peace at any price." In statement of his views on the subject Significance is attached to Mr. Gom pers's declaration in view of the effort of Representative Buchanan of Illinois and other labor leaders to further a the first step toward the

to war are embodied in a letter for-warded to New York, in which he de-clined to take part in the peace meeting there to-night at which Mr. Bryan was the principal attraction. The letter was addressed to Ernest Bohm, secretary of the Central Federated Union. In this letter Mr. Gompers suggested that there are things dearer to the hearts of organized labor than "name at any price." The letter to

"peace at any price." The letter to Secretary Bohm, in part, follows:
"I have no hesitancy in saying to overnment deal with Germany? Why you that in my judgment there are overnment?

"I am only one feeble man, but I of the birthright of freedom, justice,

safety and character. Against any at-tempt of any person or group of per-sons, or nation or nations, who may these fundamentals of normal existence and development, I would not only fight to defeat it but prevail upon every red blooded, liberty and humanity loving man to resist to the last degree.

"Who deplores the struggles which resulted in the wringing from an unwilling King the Magna Charta? Who is there who has one harsh word to utter against the men who were engaged in the Revo-lution to make the Declaration of Independence and the republic of the United States actualities? Who now condemns Abraham Lincoln in the fight which he preceding a declaration of war.

Joseph P. Holland of the locomotive firemen's organisation presided. Among the speakers who preceded Mr. Bryan were Representative Meyer London, the Scalelius leader of the struggle with Spain to secure justice, freedom and independence for the Republic of Cuba.

for the Republic of Cuba.
"The lessons which these struggles teach have their application also upor in the industrial field, where tyranny Jo- wrong, injustice and unfreedom are at tempted to be imposed upon the workers right to enter upon the industrial strug-gle with all of the sacrifices which they may entail in order to maintain the de-gree of freedom and standards which we have already secured, and in the cor stant, ever pressing yearning hope and demand of the organized labor move-ment which the tollers make upon employers and society for a better return and reward for the services which the

ers of America, and I as an officer and to go to the fullest lengths for its main tenance. A reading of the cablegrams from Paris in this morning's newspapers

true to ourselves, true to our fellows, true to the highest ideals of humanity Six members of the faculty are said for which our movement stands."

Six members of the faculty are said to be in disfavor with the trustees.

REVOLT AT U. OF P. OVER

BACKS WILSON'S POLICY Prof. Nearing was not present.

Prof. Nearing was not present.

Another of the leading profesors at the university who has entered the fray Pennsylvania upheld them. is Dr. Lightner Witmer, director of the psychological laboratory and clinic. Dr. Witmer characterizes the situation as a conflict between democracy and autocracy, with academic freedom struck down with one blow. He declared that every self-respecting member of the college faculty should resent the action in the Nearing case.

For the trustees of an institution and disintegration of the institution of which they are legally the adminis-trators in trust for the entire commu-

"I hold no brief for Prof. Nearing I respect his honesty, his courage and his social sympathies, but I do not agree with all of his economic views nor do

"Nevertheless, as a member of a faculty, I would consider differences in opinion and method as immaterial, and if called upon I should recommend the appointment of men with whom I disagreed even more than with Prof. Nearing: and experience leads me to expect that, if I waited long enough, I should find in some cases that I had been wrong and the opinions and methods with which I disagreed were right.

"The conflict which this action of the board of trustees has unhappily forced upon the University of Pernsylvania is a part of the universal struggle of de-"An essential feature of the demoeratic form of government, whether in State or in university, is tolerance of opinion. The distinguishing characteristic of an autocracy is Other common characteristics are secrecy, fear of public opinion, unen-lightenment and aggressive self-assercharacteristics are

sors speak of Dr. Nearing as a great asset to the university. Dr. Clyde L.

faculties anywhere whose motives are cleaner, whose ideals are higher, both as student and as a teacher. invariably left an impress for good. "This statement is made with full

cognizance of the fact that he had in one class alone more than 400 students very year. Not only here is Prof. Nearing known as an effective teacher. Far and wide among the university men of the country he is regarded as one of the clearest thinkers on current problems in the United States. As a teacher he is one of the greatest assets of the University of Pennsylvania. His loss to the Wharton School would be ir reparable."
Dr. Edward Cheney, professor

English history, remarked Nearing's influence students and in the community has been valuable. He is one of the group of what it is. "But the manner of Dr. Nearing's dismissal raises a larger question than that of his own personality and opinions. There is a widespread, almost

universal, sense of resentment among professors of the university. It has been a most disheartening occurrence. "The freedom of opinion and its expression that was described by Prof. Schelling in his recent commencement address and the comparative security of

DISMISSAL OF NEARING

Continued from First Page.

They are Dr. James Young, professor of public administration: Dr. Carl Kelsey, professor of sociology; Dr. Ward Plerson, professor of business law; Dr. Thomas Conway, Jr., professor of finance; Dr. Clyde King, assistant professor of political science, and Dr. Thomas Conway, Jr., professor of industry.

One of the trustees said that Dr. Nearing's appointment expired, and we thought it best not to renew it. Besides, the University of Pennsylvania is not a public institution. It is only quasi-public. We are answerable only to our own sense of duty and responsesor of finance; Dr. Clyde King, assistant professor of political science, and Dr. J. Russell Smith, professor of industry.

One of the trustees said that Dr. Nearing was not present.

stant exploitation of his ideas made people think that the University of Pennsylvania upheld them.

"The university was beginning to feel the back fire," the trustee said. "People began telling us that if the university accepted the views of Nearing it was not the place to send their children. The trustees thought that the dropping of Nearing was in violation of the right of free speech, although something could be said about the abuse of free speech.

"The board of trustees did what it I want to tell you right now that I am

J. Levering Jones, another trustee

Prof. Lindsay of Columbia gave this statement:
"This is an interference on the part
of the trustees of the University of Penn-They have no right to pass judgment the professional qualifications of mem

bers of the teaching staff, which is the business of the various faculties. "For the trustees to virtually dismiscalities, that is what it means—at the close of the academic year and withou notice may be even of questionable just is beyond question.

"Dr. Nearing's dismissal is a clean cut, flagrant issue on grounds of opin-ions that are politically distasteful to some members of the community. Under these circumstances the board should have gone out of its way to pr have gone of the teaching force if it is expecting to win public respect and con-fidence, let alone financial support.

least. It will have its effect all over

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ings amount to as much as one-half.

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